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NOTICE.

THE undersigned has to-day re-opened

Webb's Warehouse,

For the Sale of

Leaf Tobacco.

I can promise my Friends and Planters generally full market Prices for all grades of Old and New Tobacco; in any quantity; and am of opinion that THIS YEAR early sales will turn out satisfactorily to Planters.

SALE DAYS

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Demand Prices good.

JAMES R. GATTIS,

Nov. 13th '74-3m. Hillsboro, N. C.

GRANTISM.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8.—The President signed the little tariff bill to-day, and said to the Senate of the United States:

"Herewith I have the honor to send in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3rd inst; the information in my possession not heretofore furnished, relating to the affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State, and that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1872 the Constitution of the State was, by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings, overthrown, and a new Constitution adopted, and a new State Government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand practically, will ignore all rights of minorities in all the States; also, what is there to prevent each of the States, recently re-admitted to federal relations, on certain conditions, from changing their Constitutions and violating their pledges? Of their action in Arkansas, if acquiesced in, I respectfully submit, whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of a State Government, if not of the National Government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action on this matter, to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Ex. Man; Feb. 8, '75.'

Washington, Feb. 9.—House—Sypher, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The expenses of the Government require an additional revenue of from thirty to forty million dollars, and

Whereas, By the Act of the 14th of July, 1870, the duty on imported sugars was reduced at the rate of 33⅓ per cent; and

Whereas, Said reduction of duty diminished the revenue of the Government fourteen millions dollars in gold annually, without reducing the price of sugars to the consumers; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Mays be directed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty on all imported sugars to the rate of duty imposed by law previously to the passage of the aforesaid Act.

The Sub-Committee on Ways and Means have reported in favor of twenty per cent. increase on the present tariff on all grades of sugar, and it is said the full Committee accepted the report, and that their bill embraces this feature.

Senate—On motion of Johnston, of Virginia, the vote by which the bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of G. W. Custis Lee, for the Arlington estate in Virginia, was indefinitely postponed, was yesterday reconsidered and the bill was placed on the calender, with the adverse report. Johnston gave notice that he would address the Senate in regard to the bill at an early day.

Clayton, of Arkansas, moved that the message of the President, on Arkansas, be taken up and referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Bayard, of Delaware, said that yesterday an order was made to print the message and accompanying documents, which had not yet been complied with. True, the message was here, but the accompanying documents had not yet been printed. He had been informed that it was the intention of the Senate to adjourn to-day at the expiration of the morning hour, as a mark of respect to the late Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, whose funeral took place to-day. He therefore hoped the motion to refer would be considered now, as it would lead to debate and there were but five minutes of the morning hour left.

Clayton said some days ago he presented a memorial from the Hon. Joseph Brooks, of Arkansas, to the effect that he had been unlawfully kept out of his office as Governor, and that memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He (Clayton) introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information received yesterday after presenting the memorial, and it seemed to him proper that the message should go to the same Committee as the memorial of Brooks.

Thurman said, ordinarily there was no trouble about referring a message, but this was an exceptional case. It seemed to him that if anything could be demonstrated it was a fact that this message should go to the committee on Judiciary.

He did not want to consume time in arguing the matter now, but he was sure that the message could not be referred without debate, as it was the most extraordinary and astounding of all messages. He asked that the unfinished business, the steamboat bill, be taken up.

The Vice President announced that the morning hour had expired, and laid before the Senate the steamboat bill, it being the unfinished business from yesterday.

Quartermaster Darby has been ordered to Raleigh, N. C.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed upon a tariff and tax bill, which will be reported to-morrow. The duty on sugar and molasses is increased twenty-five per cent upon present rates, and classifications are not disturbed.

The tax on whisky is increased 15 cents per gallon, on all in bond and in the hands of rectifiers and wholesale dealers, and thirty cents per gallon on future manufacture, and an increase of duty on imported spirits to correspond with the increase upon domestic.

The tax on tobacco is increased four cents per pound on all manufactured after the law takes effect. The ten per cent reduction, in act of 1872, is repealed, and matches are wholly relieved from tax.

Congress refused by a decided vote to tax tea and coffee.

Vance, of North Carolina, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and urged the payment of $37,867,717, due Southern mail contractors for carrying the mails, up to the 26th of May, 1861. Referred to a sub-committee.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS?

Teach them self-reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Bring them up in the way they should go.
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.
Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.
Teach them to cook a good meal of victuals.
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical sense.
Teach them to say No, and mean it; or Yes, and stick to it.
Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like queens.
Give them a good, substantial common school education.
Teach them that a good rosy romp is worth fifty consumptives.
Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.
Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room and the parlor.
Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save.
Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.
Teach them the further one lives beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poor house.

NO BETTER OFF.

A man and his wife who had been married ten years disagreed and determined to seperate. The terms of separation were to be decided by a justice of the arrondisment in which they lived. They were Parisians.

'Have you any children?' said the judge.

'Yes, monsieur.'

'How many?'

'Three—two boys and a girl—and it is with them lies our difficulty. Madame wishes to have two of them; so do I.'

'Have you agreed to abide by my decision?'

'We have,' said both of them.

'Very well, my friends; I condemn you to have another child, so that you may have two. When you have obtained that you may return to me.'

The matter was then adjourned for the time being. Two years afterward the worthy magistrate, who in the meanwhile had heard nothing of the husband or wife, met the former.

'Ah,' said he, 'how about the separation?'

'Still impossible, monsieur. Instead of four children, we now have five.'

CUT THIS OUT.

Every person should know how to treat a flesh wound. Every one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from any surgical and vetrinary aid, where he may save his own life, or a friend or a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hands and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cool water. 'Should it be painful,' a correspondent says 'take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wound in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pains and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading with comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like result Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar smoke twenty minutes, pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

Benbow Hall, Greensboro, is completed, and Clara Wildman's Troupe will dedicate it on the 15th and 16th of February.

The gin house and grist mill belonging to Messrs. John N. and Hardy Whitford, on Island Creek, near Newbern, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Incendiarism the cause. Loss $4,000; no insurance.—Messenger.

WHAT AILED "UGLY SAM."

Had been missing from the "Potomac" for several days, and Cleveland Tom, Port Huron Bill, Tall Chicago, and the rest of the boys who were wont to get drunk with him, couldn't make out what had happened. They hadn't heard that there was a warrant out for him, had never known of his being sick for a day, and his absence from the old haunts puzzled them. They were in the Hole-in-the-Wall saloon yesterday morning, nearly a dozen of them, drinking smoking, and playing cards, when in walked Ugly Sam.

There was deep silence for a moment as they looked at him. Sam had a new hat had been shaved clean, had on a clean collar and a white shirt, and they didn't know him at first. When they saw that it was Ugly Sam, they uttered a shout and leaped up.

'Cave in that hat!' cried one.

'Yank that collar off!' shouted another.

'Let's roll him on the floor!' screamed a third.

There was something in his look and bearing which made them hesitate. The whisky-red had almost faded from his face, and he looked sober and dignified. His features expressed disgust and contempt as he looked around the room, and then revealed pity as his eyes fell upon the red eyes and bloated faces of the crowd before him.

'Why, what ails ye, Sam?' inquired Tall Chicago, as they all stood there.

'I've come down to bid you good-by, boys!' he replied, removing his hat and drawing a clean handkerchief from his pocket.

'What Hev ye turned preacher?' they shouted in chorus.

'Boys, ye know I can lick any two o ye; but I hain't on the fight, any more, and I've put down the last drop of whisky which is ever to go into my mouth! I've switched off I've taken an oath. I'm going to be decent!'

'Sam, be you crazy?' asked Port Burn Bill, coming nearer to him.

'I've come down here to tell ye all about it,' answered Sam. 'Move the cha'rs back a little and give me room. Ye all know I've been rough, and more too-I've been a drinker, a fighter, a gambler, and a loafer. I can't look back and remember when I've earned an honest dollar. The police hez chased me around like a wolf, and I've been in jail and the work house, and the papers has said that Ugly Sam was the terror of the Potomac. Ye all know this, boys, but ye didn't know I had an old mother.'

The faces of the crowd expressed amazement.

'I never mentioned it to any of ye, for I was neglecting her,' he went on. 'She was a poor old body living up here in the alley, and if the neighbors hadn't helped her to fuel and food, she'd have been dead long ago. I never helped her to a cent—didn't see her for weeks and weeks, and I used to feel mean about it. When a feller goes back on his old mother, he's a gittin purty low, and I know it. Well, she's dead—buried yesterday! I was up there afore she died. She sent for me by Pete, and when I got there I seen it was all day with her.'

'Did she say anything!' asked one of the boys, and Sam hesitated.

'That's what ails me now,' he went on. 'When I went she reached out her hand to me, and says she, Samuel, I'm going to die, and I know'd you'd want to see me afore I pass away!' I sat down, feeling queer like. She didn't go on and say as how I was a loafer, and neglected her, and all that, but says she, 'Samuel you'll be all alone when I'm gone. I've tried to be a good mother to you, and have prayed for you hundreds o' night and cried about you till my old heart was sore! Some o' the neighbors had dropped in, and the wowen were crying, and I tell you boys I felt weak.'

He paused for a moment, and then continued:

'And the old woman said she'd like to kiss me afore death came, and that broke me right down. She kept hold of my hand, and by and by she whispered: 'Samuel, you are throwing your life away. You've got it in you to be a man if you'll only make up your mind. I hate to die and feel that my only son and the last of our family may go to the gallows. If I had your promise that you'd turn over a new leaf and try and be good it seems as if I'd die easier. Won't you promise me, my son?' And I promised her, boys, and that's what ails me! She died holding my hand, and I promised to quit this low business and go to work. I came down to tell ye, and now you won't see me on the Potomac again. I've bought an ax and am going up in Canada to winter.'

There was dead silence for a moment, and then he said,

'Wel, boys, I'll shake hands with ye all around afore I go. Good-by, Pete—good-by, Jack—Tom—Jim. I hope ye wont fling any bricks at me, and I shan't never fling at any of ye. It's a dying promise ye see, and I'll keep it if it takes a right arm!'

The men looked reflectively at each other after he had passed out, and it was a long time before any one spoke. Then Tall Chicago flung his clay pipe into a corner, and said:

'I'll lick the man who says Ugly Sam's head isn't level!'

'So'll I!' repeated the others.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HE WANTED A CRADLE, NOT A COFFIN.

He came into the office of a West End undertaker yesterday with a look of great care on his honest face. His eyes were heavy and slightly blood shot, telling of nightly vigils and loss of sleep. His hair was unkempt and shaggy. The soft-hearted man of coffins looked upon his visitor with a gaze full of pity and thankfulness—pity for the costomer's loss and thankfulness for his patronage. He was so young to be burdened with the loss of a dear one by death.

The manufacturer of burial cases nodded a silent assent and condoling recognition; the young man from the country said: 'How d'do?' Then ensued a painful silence, broken at length by the man of grave business.

'Can I do anything for you to-day, sir?'

'Well I reckin' so, stranger!'

Another silence. Once more the undertaker began by suggesting: 'Your sister?'

Young man started a moment, then, as a light gradually broke upon his perplexed mind, he smiled a smile more suggestive of sorrow than happiness, and replied:

'No—my wife.'

'Sudden?'

'No—expected su'thun' of the kind for several months.'

'When did it happen?'

''Bout 4 o'clock this morning.'

'Looks natural?'

'Rather. (Spoken carefully, and expressive of some doubt.)

'About what do you want the cost of it to be?'

'Don't care for expense; git it up kinder nice. I'll treat her handsum, 'cause she is the first one I ever had.'

'Very well, my friend; you'll have it lined with satin, I suppose?'

'Jest as you say, stranger.'

'Silver-headed screws too, I suppose?'

'Y-a-a-s, I s'pose so. An' stranger jest put a top to't.'

'Oh, of course; and you'll want a glass in it, also, I suppose?'

'Y-a-a-s. Oh, certainly—you bet.—Git her up sniptious, you know, old fellow. None of your dradded one-hoss fixins for me. No, sir'ee.

'Just so. Silver handles, of course?'

'Eh? What's that you say, stranger, silver handles? Oh, durn it, now, won't that be pilin' it on too hefty like? I kin stand silver screws and sich, but there's no use makin' the hull tarnation trap of silver. The thing has to be moved, and must have handles, but I ain't quite so stuck up as that now—not quite, stranger.'

'Very well,' acquiesced the man of obsequies. 'I'll put ordinary handles to it then.'

'Eggs-actly. 'them's 'em, mister; now yer talkin' Or'nary handles 'll do.—But I say, stranger, (reflectively,) make the wheels glisten like thunder.'

'Wh-wa-wh-eels?'

'Yas, wheels. What's ther matter with you anyhow?'

'But, who ever heard of wheels to a coffin?'

'Coffins! shrieked the dejected looking young man. 'Coffins!' Now who the dickens said anything about coffins?'

'Why, don't you want a coffin?'

'No! I want a cradle—a trap to rock my new baby in.'

'And isn't your wife dead?'

'Not by a jugfull. Don't yer make cradles for sale?'

'No, my friend, I am an undertaker.'

'Undertaker of what?'

'I make coffins.'

'Oh, Lord, let me ketch the fellow that sent me here!'

And the grief-stricken youth crammed his hat over his eyes, ran his hands deep down in the pockets of his trowsers, and bounced out on the streets, searching for vengeance.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

An erring husband, who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no apology ready, recently slipped into the house about one o'clock very softly denued himself gently, and began rocking the cradle by the bedside, as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole manœuvre, said, 'Come to bed, you fool, you! the baby ain't there!'

Charivari recently had a conversation with a physician on the effects of the Paris siege, which the latter especially regretted because it had killed off in a short time thousands of feeble persons, who would have otherwise lingered through years, to the great profit of the doctors.

Col. John L. Bridgers is said to be the largest cotton farmer in Edgecombe county, having raised 711 bales last year.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Lexington (Ky.) Dispatch says that if the people of Kentucky could remove the fetters and free her favorite son, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, with one voice they would call him to the executive chair soon to be vacant. But this they can no more do than they could remove the barriers which kept him an exile from his Kentucky home on a foreign shore. Actuated by principle and devtion to his conviction of right, the lone made with principal and conviction he tore from his brow the garland of fame that was his, laid aside the robe of State girded on his sword, and in the face of darkness and doubt, he braved the peril of war and the hardship of the tended field. He staked all and lost all but an untainted, and stainless honor, now the unwasted heritage of a life whose evening sun reflects back its glory upon his path. When the fortunes of the South fell, her sword broken, and the drooping folds of her banner mournfully clung to its shattered staff, Kentucky's great son, rather than brook the jeers and insults of ungenerous victors, became an exile—wanderer in foreign lands, the idol and admiration of his people. Now, those who have stooped us in national degradation and made us a "scoff and by-word among the nations of the earth" by their corruption, and overwhelmed us with very shame, still stay their hands and clutch the key that unlocks the fetters of 'disability.'

'One who has tried it' communicates the following seasonable item about curing sore throats. 'Let each one of our half million readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water and with it gargle the throat thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woollen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy.

Let the winds and waves of adversity blow and dash around you, if they will; but keep on the path of rectitude, and you will be as firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip with her poisoned tongue meddles with your good name, heed her not. Carry yourself erect; let your course be straightforward, and by the serenity of your countenance and purity of your life, give lie to all who would underrate and belittle you.

Jokes are like nuts—the drier they are the better they crack.

Entertain no thought which you would blush to speak.

The human heart is made for love, as the household hearth for fire; and for truth, as the household lamp for light.

It may serve as a comfort to us all in our calamities and afflictions that he who loses nothing and gets wisdom, is a gainer by the loss.

'I wonder what causes my eyes to be so weak?' said a fop to a gentleman. 'They are in a weak place,' replied the latter.

Never be ashamed to confess your ignorance, for the wisest man on earth is ignorant of many things, inasmuch that what he knows is merely nothing in comparison with what he does not know.

'I'm going where I won't have to cook beans!' was the farewell sentence of an Ohio woman who left this vale of tears a few days since.

A husband in Wyoming territory rode twenty-eight miles to get his wife a bustle and yet Susan B. Anthony yeowls around about man's tyranny.

When a Florida Indian is likely to die his friends place him where an alligator can take him in, and thus save burial expenses.

—Brigham Young is better much better. He is able to sit up and be married occasionally, and the latest brides have been heard to remark that there's a good deal of the material of which heroes and bridegrooms are made in the old man, yet.

—The clash in the fashionable world just now between the girls with pretty feet who want to wear short dresses and those with ugly feed who insist upon having long ones is described by the fashionable dress makers as something fearful.

Mrs. Samuel Revolver Colt is going to found an orphan asylum. If the asylum is intended for the orphans her revolvers have made we should like to know where she is going to find a vacant lot large enough for it.—*Courier Journal.*

A soldier of a cavalry regiment was brought up for stealing his comrade's liquor ration. He was an Irishman, and his defence was: 'I'd be sorry indade, sur, to be called a thief! I put the liquor in the same bottle, and mine was at the bottom: and sure, I was obliged to drink his to get me own!

HOLLAND'S Warehouse, Danville Va., is the place for the Highest Prices for TOBACCO, and best Accommodations.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 17, 1875.

THE USURY BILL.

The Legislature was engaged during the past week in discussing this, the most important question that has yet been up for full discussion during the session. We write in anticipation of final action, and with no idea or expectation of influencing an opinion. We have been opposed to the measure at the present time, and unfortunately find ourselves in a position antagonistic to that of many of the best men of our party, and apparently arrayed against the best interests of the people. It is not a question of party however, and we sincerely believe the real interests of the people would be set back most cruelly by the gratification of the demand for a law such as is now proposed, and which has already passed the Senate.

It is natural that a people impoverished and suffering should look with jealous eye upon those who have abundant means and seem to roll in affluence, and to ascribe the poverty and hardship of the one to the greediness and extortion of the other. But is it just or reasonable to make one class of men responsible for the effects of a system, or the overwhelming force of circumstances? The destruction of the State Bank system has given the control of an monetary affairs exclusively to the National Banks; and the restrictions upon them have reduced the circulating medium to the lowest minimum. When there were fifteen dollars in circulation before the war there are now but one dollar and fifty cents. Where there was plenty, there is now a scarcity, and that in the face of increased commercial activity, and a totally system of agricultural operations.

Everybody wants money, and the banks are the only original sources of supply. Money here follows the inevitable laws of supply and demand, and in proportion to its scarcity, is enhanced in value.

Principally dependent upon the Banks are the Mercantile classes. This class cannot move without the facilities they daily and hourly obtain. And this not more to than interests than those of the large class of farmers who are in their turn dependent upon the Merchants. We speak especially of those engaged in the extensive culture of cotton and tobacco, who are compelled, under what we admit is a vicious system, to lay in their supplies of provisions, of fertilizers and everything else upon which their calculation of profit is based. No other class of farmers but these have any business with banks directly or indirectly, since their own industry and intelligence is sufficient, as it most generally does, to keep them clear of such dangerous entanglements.

But there is nevertheless a very large number of farmers who are indebted to merchants whom they have secured by mortgages. It is something frightful to contemplate the sudden foreclosure which would become absolutely necessary and inevitable. A wide spread ruin would overspread the country only second in devastation to that of the late war. Suppose the banks are included in the penalties proposed to be affixed to the violation of the law, they would be compelled to close their operations, and bring down merchant, farmer in all in one general wreck. Suppose they cannot, as some contend, be reached, by virtue of the provisions of the National Bank law, then they are left without a check to lord it over completely at their mercy.

It is possible there may be merit in usury laws. Our own convictions are to the contrary. Nevertheless we would oppose no strenuous opposition to any measure which promised real relief, deferring to the more enlarged experience of others. But we see nothing but ruin, instead of relief, in a measure which would dry up the banks, cripple the merchant, and annihilate at once every industry by destroying its very main spring.

Money is not to be made cheap by legislation, and business is not to be enlarged by destroying confidence. Whatever, (at all events, is done, should be done prospectively. A millenium is not to be reached in thirty days. Far more likely, a Hades.

As apropos to the subject, we quote from the Charlotte Democrat:

The greatest curse to the State and people was the passage of the Stay Law and the present Chattle Lien Law. If farmers would cease to mortgage their horses and farm stock, and even their crops before being planted, it would prove a greater blessing than the passage of usury laws by the Legislature. We have no money to lend and never did loan any amount on interest, but if we want to borrow we think we ought to have the privilege of paying the price we can get it at.

C. R. Thomas was the only North Carolina Congressman who voted for the adoption of the Civil Rights Bill.

STRIFE A NECESSITY.

The Southern people, as a mass have accepted the situation with patient acquiescence, for if it did not suit them, it was at least the end of war. It gave them peace, and it promised them quiet. There never was a people more anxious to return to peaceful avocations and to put away from them forever the thought of warfare. Peace there has not been and of bloodshed there has been too much since the day when the 'protecting arm' of the best government the world ever saw. But it was not the seeking of the Southern people. It was the direct unavoidable result in the first place of the diabolical machinations of the Freedman's Bureau which at once arrayed the blacks in antagonism to their former owners, and by impressing them with distrust and surcharging them with enmity, made unity of interest and harmony in action impossible. This was followed and accompanied by a national legislation, which discriminating against the whites, put the blacks in the ascendancy, but under the control of the most corrupt leadership civilization has ever seen.

It is through this means that republicanism so-called has gotten its foot hold in the South. And as a natural consequence, legislation has been corrupted, and justice poisoned at its fountain heads. It is through them that States have been bankrupted, private fortunes ruined by taxation, industry paralyzed or robbed of its rewards, and at the last, is found a people impoverished and dejected, and despairing of an end to their miseries.

The administration has systematically treated them as enemies, as men with whom no faith was to be kept, as aliens to national regard, as proper prey for pillage and right subjects for oppression. And this principle of injustice has been the touchstone of radical policy. It has been the food of its growth and the foundation of its strength. But in its growth, it waxed insolent, and reckless, and improvident, and at length there has been an awakening among those with whom for many long years it was a pleasure to cultivate feelings of bitterness to the South. That feeling is wearing out, and men begin to listen to reason instead of the voice of passion. They begin to seek truth and to weigh testimony.

And the evidence of impartial investigations sent out by the energy and sagacity of some of the Northern Journals is in a flood of light upon the northern mind for which it was hardly prepared. Congressional committees unwillingly gave strength to those impressions, and the result was such a revulsion of thought, such a revelation of oppression and suffering on the one hand, and such an exhibit of corruption dishonesty and violence on the other, that so far as the legitimate effects of the voice of the people through the ballot goes, the radical party is condemned and overthrown.

To reinstate it, is now the purpose of all the extreme measures which have marked the last days of the existing Congress. The revival of the Civil rights bill, and its passage by the House of Representatives in spite of the pronounced hostility of the north and west against it, is the strongest evidence of a determination to undo again the work which time was gradually accomplishing.

The recent message of Grant on Arkansas affairs shows his readiness to act in the crusade against the peace of the South. It may mean more than that. It may mean even that he avows his authority and responsibility over and above all parties. But all means, that unless the northern people rise in their might to take care of their own liberties by controlling the violation of those of the South, there is an end of all that peace which would be so gratefully enjoyed by that people of the South—a peace that must be sacrified that a condemned party may still live, or that an arbitrary President may continue to rule.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The necessities of the Government, not the necessities growing out of the absolute exigencies of its operation, but a necessity to fill the void occasioned by extravagance, by peculation, by expenditures made to disturb the peace of the country and perpetuate military rule or party ascendancy, have called for a new levy of duties, a new imposition of taxes. The burden as usual falls upon those least able to bear it, and upon those interests already borne down by a load of exaction. Our special industry is singled out for additional imposition. Tobacco is taxed 24 cents per pound instead of 20 as before. Distilled spirits is taxed 1,00 per gallon, when below proof 83 cents per gallon. Sugars have a duty of 15 per cent in addition to the duties already levied. Tea and Coffee are not mentioned in the text of the bill before us, but as they have been prominently named as subjects of revenue, it is probable that the text we have is not complete.

As regards tobacco, we share the apprehensions of the Cincinnati board of Trade that the tax will be injurious to all branches of the tobacco trade. It may not suffer this year, in the face of a very short crop, as it will hereafter, when the ordinary average of the crop shall have been restored. It would seem inevitable that a very marked check will be given to the ability of purchasers to maintain an active market will be very much diminished by the increased burdens placed upon manufactures.

Our people may make up their minds to accept all these things as the inevitable fruit of republican rule, to continue in force until the restoration to power of a party which has some regard to the Constitution, and is in sympathy with the wants and wishes of the people.

Andrew Johnston is the only ex-President living, and is the first ex-President who has ever been elected Senator.

The telegraph tells of people freezing in the streets of a town in Kansas.

The New York Tribune says: During his silence of a fortnight Gen. Sheridan has figured the Louisiana outrage business down to a fraction. "The number of persons killed and wounded since 1866 on account of their political opinions is as follows: Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,115; total, 4,256. And now may we not ask for a few names to accompany the figures; and while you are about it, General, since you prefer to be precise, let us have your authority for such statements? Some of the men who know of these murders and woundings ought to be found and examined by Mr. Hoar's Committee.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

The Raleigh Daily News says, we publish enough of the report of the Poland committee to show how utterly untenable is the ground taken by the President in his recent message to Congress. The position taken by the committee are such that Congress must sustain. The committee is a creature of its own, a measure is the basest sense too, for it went forth to make capital against the Democratic party, but like Balaam, it was forced to bless its enemies, not to curse them. What Grant will do is another question. What he may do will be outside of law and above law. If the report of the committee is to have any weight, it will have an important bearing upon our own affairs. It affirms the right of every State to make its own constitution to suit themselves, provided it be Republican and in harmony with the constitution of the United States, *and the National Government has not authority to deprive them of that right.*

And in this respect the newly constructed government, who have already framed their constitutions differ in no respect from the "loyal" States in their right and powers to make changes should they so desire. It is a curious notion that has even been uttered on the floor of our Legislative Halls that the former had entered into a compact to preserve their Constitutions forever unchanged. That may be the President's idea of the fundamental principles of the government. Such are not the views of sound statesmanship, nor of even ordinary knowledge and common sense application of the working of our system.

But to the extracts:

We are asked to recommend that the National Government shall declare, in some form that the new constitution has not superseded that of 1868, but that the old one is still the true fundamental law of the State, and that Mr. Brooks, who doubtless was elected and ought to have been declared Governor, is now the lawful Governor of the State, and that the Government will support and uphold him as the lawful Governor of the State.

The Committee are satisfied that the Convention to frame the Constitution, and the Constitution itself, were voted for, and are satisfactory to the majority of the voters and the people of the State. The State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and we believe by a majority of the voters in the State. The condition of the State has been as peaceable since the new Government was inaugurated as it ever has been; acts of violence have been very rare indeed.

The people of every State have the right to make their own Constitution to suit themselves, provided it be Republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and the National Government has not authority to deprive them of that right. Here we have the case of a State having a Constitution Republican in form, adopted and ratified by a large majority of the people, governed by officers of their choice, and going forward with reasonable quiet and peace. *Your Committee cannot find any solid ground on which to stand to say the General Government can or ought to interfere, and no amount of irregularity in the processes by which this state of things was brought about furnishes just reason for doing so.* The Committee believe that, upon principles now well established, these defects and irregularities in the proceedings must be regarded as covered by the verdict of the people.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A joint caucus of the Republican Senators and representatives was held to-night. Owing to a misunderstanding the attendance was small only one hundred being present. The Joint Committee of the caucuses of both Houses made a report presenting a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, and in accordance with provisions giving the power to use the army and navy to maintain peace and suppress disorder; to appoint deputy marshals and supervisors of election in Congressional districts, who in addition to their other powers can arrest persons who may attempt to intimidate elections, or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the conduct of elections. Provision is made for fair and full registration of legal voters under prescribed regulations, and it is made unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose a poll tax, and to require the pre-payment thereof as a qualification for voting at any election at which members of Congress shall be chosen. It declares the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration and election, for the purpose of intimidation or violence, a criminal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Representative Smith, of Virginia, moved to strike out the words "Reconstructed States," his object being to destroy the sectional reference, and if the bill was to be passed to make it applicable to all the States. He protested against further Federal interference in the affairs of the South.

Representatives Dawes, of Massachusetts, Cobb, of Kansas, and Williams, of Michigan, agreed in the main with the gentleman from Virginia; but Messrs. Lawrence of Ohio, Albright, of Pennsylvania, and Lynch of Mississippi, took the opposite ground, insisting that there was the greatest need for Federal interference to protect colored men in the exercise of their rights.

The caucus was not altogether harmonious, and without action it adjourned until to-morrow night.

Several members stated that they thought their time will be more profitably employed Friday night in listening to Colfax's lecture on "The Character of Lincoln."

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 11.—C. W. Jones (Democrat) was elected United States Senator to-day on the twenty-fourth ballot. The result was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing, which would have been uproarious had not the President used his gavel vigorously. Mr. Jones is a lawyer, and stands in the front rank of his profession in this State. Florida sends an able and honest man to represent her interests in the national councils.

MARKETS.

HILLSBORO, Feb. 13th.

Sales of Tobacco made at Grange Warehouse Van Hook and Wilson proprietors:

Priming,	5.00 to 7.00
Lugs—Com.	9.00 to 14.00
Red,	11.00 to 15.00
Bright Lugs—Com.	12.00 to 16.00
Med.	15.00 to 20.00
Good,	20.00 to 30.00
Fine,	33.00 to 35.00
Fancy,	30.00 to 50.00
Red leaf—Com dark,	10.00 to 14.00
Good,	12.00 to 18.00
Fine,	17.00 to 35.00
Bright Wrap.—Com	20.00 to 30.00
Medium,	25.00 to 40.00
Fine,	50 00 to 85.00
Extra,	75.00 to 125.00
Sup. Extra,	125.00 to 245.00

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 13th.

Reported by S. H. Holland & Co. Receipts light and market very active.

Lugs, Very common	8.00 to 10.00
Good	10.00 to 12.00
" common bright,	15.00 to 20.00
"fancy Smokers,	25.00 to 45.00
Leaf, common red	10.00 to 12.00
" good	12.00 to 15.00
Wrappers, Medium	25.00 to 35.00
" Fine,	40.00 to 50.00
" " Extra	60.00 to 90.00

Monday Feb. 15th.

Corrected by Beams and Walker.

Lugs.—Dark,	9 to 11
Red,	11 to 14
Bright,—Com.	15 to 20
Good,	20 to 25
Fine,	25 to 30
Fancy,	30 to 50
Red Leaf,—Com. dark,	10 to 12
Good,	12 to 16
Fine,	16 to 24
Bright Wrap.—Com.	20 to 25
Medium,	25 to 35
Fine,	45 to 75
Extra,	75 to 100
Super Extra,	100 to 148

COTTON.—Raleigh, Feb. 12th.—The market firm and active receipts 208 bales. Low middlings at 14½c. stained at 13.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 11th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14½; low middlings 14.

Norfolk, 11th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14½.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, Feb. 12th, North Carolina $7,25@7,50.

Wheat.—Richmond 12th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1,12½@1,19.

Provisions.—Richmond 12th. Western shoulders 8½@8¾c. Clear rib sides 10½@ clear 11½.

CASH PRICES

PER TON OF 2,000 pounds.

THE PRICE 50 00 PER 2,000 lbs. Payable Nov.

THE High Standard of Quality has been fully Maintained, and it is Considered by those who have given it a Fair Trial the

BEST AND CHEAPEST Fertilizer Manufactured.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

DeROSSET & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. For North Carolina and Virginia at WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 27 4m. P. P. BRADSHAW, Agent, Oaks.

WE OFFER OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars at our Factory, at the following REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO

At $53.00 per Ton, Cash, or $60 00, payable 1st of November, next.

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At $33.00 per Ton, Cash, or $38.00, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the precious High Grade of our Fertilizers will be fully MAINTAINED.

R. BRIDGERS, President.
D. McRAE, Treasurer.
C. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent.
feb. 3 3m.

Navassa Guano Company, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HO! FOR THE NEW PHAR.

JUST RECEIVED AT

BLACKWOOD'S

A Fresh supply of Men's Heavy Boots & Shoes, Boys Brogan Shoes, Youth's Boots, Women's Pegged and Sewed Shoes, Children's copper Tipped Shoes.

KEEPS Constantly on hand a good line of Men's Piece Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Alpaccas, Delaines, Prints, Plaids, Ladies Shawls, Scotags, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies and Childrens Hoods, Ticking, Brown and Bleached Domestics.

Writing Paper, Initial Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Pen Holders and Lead Pencils, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cravats, &c.

Sugar, Coffee, Cheese and Crackers, Flour, Meal, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.

All of which will be sold very low for CASH OR GOOD BARTER.

Thankful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and FAIR dealing to continue a good share of public patronage.

J. M. BLACKWOOD.

Jan. 13, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND lying on the road from Hillsboro to Pittsboro, known as the Henry Wilkerson place. Containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less. On the premises is a good dwelling house, containing four rooms and a tenant house.

There is a small orchard of excellent fruit, and the whole place is known as a healthy location.

There are two springs near the house of excellent water, one of them remarkable copious.

There are about seven acres of Meadow land which can be irrigated on both sides for its whole length.

There is a sufficiency of fine wood and timber for the necessary repairs to fences and buildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

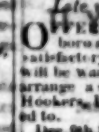
One thousand dollars. One half cash, balance in one and two years. Title reserved until the last payment is made.

Purchasers are invited to visit the premises, and to apply to Hamilton and Graham, Esqs., for further information.

WILLIAM STRUDWICK.

Jan. 20 '75. 6t.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &c.



Gentlemen's Calf Hand Sewed Shoes. The undersigned is WAKE, &c. &c. Sole, Gaiters, city made Hand Sewed Gaiters, Ties and Balmorals. Broad bottom calf Skin Shoes, for old gentlemen. Ladies' cloth Tops and Button Shoes same upon lasts of four different widths (A B C & D.)

Misses and Children's Shoes a great variety.

Being extensively in the SHOE AND HAT business I can offer a most select STOCK and my Prices will compare with those obtained in any city in the South. Goods sent by express to any part of the country. Try my Shoe that Lengthens Leathers.

JOS. A. TYACK, Danville Shoe & Hat Store.

Jan. 13.

SELECT Boarding and Day School, HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-second session of the Misses A. Nash and Miss Rosanna C. School will open Friday 5th Feb. 1875, and continue twenty weeks. Circulars forwarded on application.

dec. 23 3m.

Marshall C. Cameron, Dentist.

Late with Dr. D. A. ROBERTSON.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Charges moderate. Work satisfactory to some given it is desired. Persons will be waited upon at their Residence until I can arrange a suitable office. All orders left at Dr. Hockers, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 9th 1874. 6m.

This is to certify, that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C., has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 1868 1871 and ending Nov. 1868 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist, feeling certain he will do the justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.

Nov. 15'74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE ON FAIR TERMS.

The subscribers wishing to retire from the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business, to devote themselves exclusively to their manufacturing interests in the city, will dispose of their stock of goods on hand, store fixtures, and lease of Warehouse, on favorable terms, to parties wishing to embark in an already well established business.

The Warehouse, situated on Main street, in the best position in the city, is two full stories high, basement and first floor is lighted with a skylight in the centre, the second floor is 100 feet, and third 50 feet deep.

This is offered a bargain to which the Wholesale Fancy Goods and Notion business can be prosecuted on as large a scale as desired, or a large combined Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion business can be done with ease.

Such an opportunity rarely offers itself to those wishing to enter a mercantile pursuits for procuring a well known and established business and business stand.

Arrangements may be made with M. S. Valentine to remain with the new firm till late in the Spring if desired.

The terms of the lease are favorable.

Parties desiring further information can procure it by addressing

M. S. Valentine and Co., 1213 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

N. B.—In view of the contemplated change in our business, as stated above, we must offer special inducements to the trade, to supplying themselves with goods in our line, and invite city and country merchants to avail themselves of these inducements. M. S. VALENTINE & CO.

jan 27 4t.

Pepper's Saloon AND RESTAURANTS.

Second Door South of Hargett St., Near the old Stand now known as the Cary Hotel House, RALEIGH N. C.

W. B. PEPPER, the most distinguished Caterer in the South, will open his new Saloon and Restaurants to-day, Thursday October 2nd. Everything in the business will be found at Pepper's, served up in Pepper's best style.

Norfolk Oysters. Meal at all hours.

Nov. 18 3m. W. B. PEPPER.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 1210, Opposite Bank of the Capitol Square Richmond, Va.

T. W. Boenniger, PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.

Mr. John R. Bernard will be glad to see his old friends and patrons.

sep 4 9 1y.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 17, 1875.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.

For 1 year. $2-00.
" 6 months. 1.00.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

John M. McDade of Cedar Grove, is our authorised agent to receive subscriptions and Advertisements at Cedar Grove and Prospect Hill.

See Administrators notice of Mr. Thomas Webb.

Alamance Court this week, Judge McKoy presiding.

Hon. W. A. Graham and P. C. Cameron, Esq. were in Raleigh last week in attendance upon the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University. These gentlemen are among the most earnest and able workers for the revival of the institution, and we hope may always be retained upon the Board.

Messrs. C. M. Parks and D. C. Parks have returned from New Orleans. They went to carry the remains of the wife of the former, who died last summer, to its final resting place in that city. We add with pain, that the infant child of Mr. Parks, the living link that bound him to the dead, died a day or two after it left New Orleans.

We are gratified to be able to say that we have succeeded in having a post office re-opened at Hall's Store in this county, provided the terms for its re-establishment are complied with. Now let the subscriptions roll in from Little River.

Removed.

H. N. Brown has transferred himself to his handsome new store opposite his old place of business. We hope his old friends will take notice, and follow him up.

His stock is one of the best constructed for retail business in the country, being large, commodious and well arranged, adopted to the wants of the times. His house is so constructed as to be almost fireproof. In fact it is a complete business house.

Father Evans of the Chronicle makes complaint that he has had the misfortune to have his game rooster stolen. He offers a reward of ten dollars for information leading to his recovery and the conviction of the thief. He says he is the finest cock that ever crowed in Caswell county.

Our friend C. M. Parks will, before long remove to the store lately occupied by H. N. Brown. Some alterations in the interior arrangements are being made to adapt the store to some of Charlie's specialties.

His customers will at present find him at the "Brick Store." Soon he will present a "card," which will make the mouth water. In the mean time attention is invited to his new Ad. in this issue.

The cold and bad weather of the past week had its effect on local items; froze them up, or sunk them in mud, and we offer but a sorry repast to our readers this week.

Alamance Gleaner.

We have received a copy of the new paper just started at Graham by Mr. E. S. Parker. It is a neatly printed sheet with a patent outside, evincing very considerable ability in its editorial department, and will prove very acceptable to our Alamance friends. We wish it a full measure of success, and cordially welcome it among our exchanges.

Ice.

The weather of last week was once steadily and severely cold than any of the winter. The mercury on the 8th going down to 8 at sunrise and the next morning to 12. As a consequence a bountiful ice harvest was gathered, every ice-house in town being filled to overflowing.

Misses Nash & Mrs. Kollock

Have entered upon their new session with flattering hopes for a successful year. Their faculty of instructors is a full and competent one, and Mr. Burry, their musical professor, we think without a rival in the State.

Horner & Graves'

Have a full school and is receiving constant additions. The silly panic over scarlet fever may have done them some harm at the opening of the year, but truth has prevailed at last, and the falsity of the reports has been established.

Mr. Dunlap.

We regret to say that his condition is not much improved, and some time must elapse before the operation of amputation can be performed owing to his weakness.

We were shown by Capt. Cameron this morning a large brass pin which he informed us was taken from the gizzard of a turkey a short time before Christ was by a lady in this vicinity.

The turkey, and particularly the gizzard was one of the fattest things he ever saw, and the pin was found imbedded in the very centre of that organ conclusion. If you wish to make a turkey particularly fat stick a pin through his gizzard.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Feb. 11th, 1875:—I write while several very important subjects are pending, the full action upon all of which may be perfected before the publication of this. The proceedings of the House of Representatives, have been of more sustained interest than during any period of the session, all the earlier and the important of the questions brought before it. On Monday morning it was anticipated about before the House met to order that a scene might be expected, and that a prominent republican was going to come out openly and forever from his party. Accordingly expectation was not disappointed. The lobbies were crowded with spectators, nearly every member of the Senate was present, and when at length Mr. Glenn of Yadkin, arose to introduce the resolution, which was at once read by the Reading Clerk, a perfect silence reigned, when the reading was ended, Mr. Glenn rose to a question of personal privilege, and proceeded in manly and eloquent tones to state the reasons which compelled him to sever his connection with the party with which he had so long acted. The Civil Rights bill was a measure of infamy, of bad faith, of degradation to the white man, of ruin to the colored man, which he could not and would not endorse. He had pledged himself to his constituents to this very course of action, if the odious bill was revived and passed into a law. If the bill passed the Senate, he would abandon the party without a moments hesitation.

Major Foote of Wilkes followed in the same strain, and bound himself to any action Mr. Glenn might take. When he sat down, Mr. Bourne, col. of New Hanover, rose in defense of the measure in a broad and exacting a strain, that when he sat down, Mr. Glenn sprang to his feet. He said that he had intended to have deferred his final action until the Senate of the United States had spoken, but after what had been said by the New Hanover member from New Hanover, he would wait no longer, he would come out now, and forever from the party that advanced so insulting, so dangerous and so needless a measure!

The applause was tremendous and the excitement intense. The Republicans were panic stricken. They looked round from one to another as if to see who was going next.

But the contagion was checked by the action of the House, the speaker ruling that there was no question really before the House, and the consideration of the resolution was postponed until Friday and the Republicans were left to rally the defections and strengthen the weak kneed.

The question now before the House is the Usury Bill and the interest in that surpasses anything that has attached to any other question this session. It may be under discussion for several days, for it a measure so grave in its consequences, that it cannot be hurried through. The interests on both sides must be patiently and fully regarded. The mercantile interests are seriously endangered that they have called out remonstrances of alarm from the leading business communities of the State. When they believe, as they do, and fairly their letters of the inexorable logic of facts and experience, they must be heard, even if they fail to convince. I shall have something to say of this elsewhere.

The Trustees of the University are now in session in this city. Nothing whatever has transpired of their proceedings, and it is impossible to indicate the results of their deliberations. They encounter at the very threshold almost insurmountable difficulties,—an educational fund, completely bankrupted, an involved financial condion of the State, an impoverished people, a heavy debt on the University, liabilities in sum, and nothing ahead to encourage them, nothing but their own zeal and energies, to carry them over obstacles which might deter men less determined than they are to carry out their trusts.

Quite a little in the way of amusements have developed in the city this week. Demorest's Hungarian Caintette combination sounded to warble a few of her priceless notes in Tucker Hall on Tuesday night at a dollar a head. In justice to her, the auditors thought their money well spent. On Monday evening there was an exhibition at the Peace Institute, and I really believe that these entertainments furnish more real and solid satisfaction than any others to which the members of the Legislature have access.

Raleigh has become a great educational point in every sense. Had first class female schools are full, and I suppose deservedly so, for they are all under excellent government, and with most competent faculties. It would be many hopeful anticipation for the future intelligence and prosperity of the State, if the male youth had the same abundant facilities. It is to be hoped that such institutions as Horner and Graves', Bingham's and Thomas' may multiply, and that they may be liberally and handsomely sustained. The revival of the University may give a stimulus to education, and make many more such institutions of learning as those above mentioned necessary.

Judge Kerr has joined the Circuits with Judge McKoy of the 4th Judicial District, our people will thus have another opportunity of seeing another of the fruits of the Conservative effort at reform in the Board. Judge McKoy has every where sustained the high expectations formed of him, and the Conservative party has good reason to felicitate itself upon its wise discriminations. Judge Kerr is here at present, as one of the Board of University Trustees.

We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph Woods a worthy farmer of this vicinity, had the misfortune to have his leg broken a few days ago by his horse falling on him.

The Patriot says, W. S. Mosle has purchased this season 40,000 hare or rabbit skins, besides a great number of other furs.

The Charlotte Observer is represented as having been a magnificent success. Caldwell, of the Observer, is said to have looked splendid on the occasion—his face being [illegible] News.

An exchange of circuits has been made by which Judge Kerr holds the courts of the 4th District, beginning at Brunswick county on the 4th Monday in February, and Judge McKoy the courts of the 7th District beginning at Alamance on the 4th Monday in February.—News.

Much cotton still remains in the fields unpicked in the eastern part of the State.

A lodge of Odd Fellows is to be organized at Snow Hill, Greene county.

The centennial meeting in Charlotte on the 4th instant, was largely attended. Ex-Gov. Graham presided.

Bishop Marvin will preach the sermon and Dr. Mumwy will deliver the Address at Trinity College commencing on June 10th, 1875.

Capt. Exum Lewis of the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, is conducting the Tarboro Branch Train in the place of Capt. Haywood Clark, who is dismissed.

The Henderson Tribune says, Maj. Davis of the Kittrell's hotel has his house full of boarders from the North, spending the winter there.

Cotton receipts in Raleigh last week were 802.

Mr. James Pilkinson of Wayne county, was paved to death one day last week by a mule.

The State Agricultural Journal has entered upon its third volume.

The Landmark says, An atrocious murder was committed at the Poor House in Alexander county last week. Annie Phillips, a dissolute and vicious white woman, assaulted Betty White, an old decrepit inmate of the county Poor House, with an axe, inflicting four ghastly wounds on the head—any one of which would have proved mortal. When arrested the infernate fiend admitted that she had committed the damning deed, and had done it deliberately, and to satiate an hellish vengeance. The murderess is now in jail. It is believed that she is insane. For the sake of woman kind let it be so. The victim was a very old woman and had been quite helpless for many years. The murderess has led a vicious and immoral life, and for several years has been an outcast and vagabond. Her maiden name is Austin. Her husband was a soldier in the late war and was killed in battle.

Probably one of the saddest cases of death from fire came to our knowledge a few days ago where small children were the victims. A colored woman, the mother of four small children, all but one of whom were unable to walk, who lives in St. Paul's township in this county, left her house one day last week, all the children in the house. The three smaller children were lying in the bed. The largest one of them caught fire and ran into the bed, but obtaining no relief ran out into the field. The flames, fanned by the breeze, soon enveloped the whole body, and the child was found by an individual passing the road burnt in a horrible manner, but alive. The lady who discovered the burnt child on looking toward the house saw smoke and fire proceeding from it and upon entering it, saw that the bed was on fire. Not knowing that the ill-fated child was occupied, he snatched it up and threw it out of the house when three other little victims rolled out of the burning bed, not, however, severely damaged by the flames. Only for the providential interference of a passer by the four little children, together with the house would have been destroyed.—Robesonian.

We learn of a most destructive fire at Wilson's Mills, on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, on Wednesday night. The residence of Mr. R. K. Ferrell was burned, together with all the furniture and clothing of the family, Mr. Ferrell with difficulty escaping with his family, not a garment being saved other than the night clothes. Loss some $7,500, with no insurance. The fire was the result of an accident, having originated from a cooking stove.—News.

Ramsay, the temperance lecturer, is in Wilmington.

Fayetteville held a meeting on the Usury question and passed resolutions against it.

TO THE

WORKING MEN.

We will receive this week TEN TONS PEERLESS FERTILIZERS.

Genuine Peruvian Guano.

Ammoniated Super Phosphate of lime

AND THE

Special Tobacco Compound.

I have the Agency for all of the Oben Fertilizers. And will have constantly on hand a good supply of the best kinds.

We are receiving,

Two Car loads of Salt,

One Car load Ane Molasses.

We shall move in a few weeks to the store recently occupied by H. N. Brown. There we will have improved facilities for doing business. I want to make all my old Customers. Will have more room to take care of you.

Will keep on hand a full

Stock of Lime

Just for Means.

Feb. 17. C. M. PARKS.

NOTICE.

MRS. MATTIE L. TAYLOR is now ready for Cutting and Making dresses in the latest styles, and will open a Millinery Establishment first of March.

Having considerable experience in both Departments she feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction, and solicits a liberal patronage. She can be found at John Pogue's residence.

Hillsboro Jan. 27th. 4t.

SMITH'S PATENT STEAM CURRIER.

ONLY $7.50

Tire Iron 4 cents, Nails 75 cts per lbs. Sash Doors, Blinds and building Hardware at very low prices.

Call and examine our large Stock.

HICKEY & SUBLETT.

Jan. 20-4w. Danville Va.

NOTICE.

To the Members of Eagle Lodge No. 71. A. F. & A. M.

YOUR attendance at the regular meeting to be held on the 1st Friday evening, March 5th 1875 at 7 o'clock P. M. is earnestly desired, as matters of [illegible] affecting the Craft will come before the Lodge at that time.

THOMAS WEBB, W. M.

J. M. BLACKWOOD, Sec.

feb. 17 3t.

Fine Old Brandies

—AND—

WINES.

THE Purest and Best Goods imported. They can be relied on for

MEDICINAL USE.

We have in stock the largest and most valuable line of

Fine Old Wines and Old Brandies

in North Carolina, and will sell them close to importers' prices.

Gentlemen who value Fine Goods and appreciate them, can always find them in our stock.

Sparkling and Still Wines, Hocks and Clarets, Dry Scuppernong, 1861, Ales and Porters.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

5 & 7 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14.

Horner & Graves' School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific,

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session begins the 2nd Monday in January.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, including fuel, washing, lights, and furnished rooms, $57.50 per Session of TWENTY Weeks.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER, A. M.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M.

HUGH MORSON, Jr., Uni. of Va.

Maj. D. H. HAMILTON.

A. W. VENABLE, Jr.,

Poughkeepsie Com. College.

Circulars sent on application.

Feb. 3-6t. 1875.

Superior Court: ALAMANCE COUNTY

Wm. J. Murray as administrator of Thos. Bird—Plaintiff.

against

Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford—Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Alamance Co., greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summons Jas. T. Byrd, E. C. Bird and Samuel J. Crawford to be [illegible] above named if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Alamance, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the Complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons; And let said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this the 25th day of January, 1875.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Clerk of Superior Court
for Alamance County.

Graham and Graham, Att'ys.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. T. Byrd one of the Defendants above named is a non-resident of the State: It is ordered, That service of the aforesaid Summons be made upon him by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, a newspaper published weekly in Hillsboro, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear and answer the complaint or judgment will be taken against him.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C.

feb 3 6t. Alamance County.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence, on corner of Queen and Churton Sts. Will be can always be found except when absent Professionally.

Jan. 12 '74 1y.

THE DIXIE PLOW.

RUNS EASY TO PLOWMAN AND TEAM.

WE are Agents for this very POPULAR PLOW and anyone wanting one can save money by buying from us.

To Farmers Clubs and Granges we are prepared to [illegible] and Steel Points.

THOS. H. HUGHES & SON.

feb 10. Hillsboro or Cedar Grove, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Col. Charles M. Parmer, decd., on the 1st day of February 1875, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same to him, on or before the 8th day of February 1876, duly authenticated or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DEBTORS

To the Estate must make immediate payment.

THOMAS WEBB,
Administrator with the will annexed
of CHARLES M. PARMER, dec'd.

feb 8-6t. 1875.

1875.

"I Will Try It."

AT

"THE BROWN FRONT FARMERS HALL."

HENRY N. BROWN.

Merchant.

Feb. 27, 1875.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH.

Hemp Carpet (striped,) full yard wide, at 25c, worth 35c;
Printed Hemp Carpet at 35c, worth 50c;
Ingrain Carpets at 40c, 50, 60c, 75, 80, 85c, 90c, $1.15 per yard;
Three Ply Carpet at $1.25 and 1.30 per yard worth $1.50 and 1.60;
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet at 1.20 worth $1.50 per yard;
List Carpet at 50c. worth 75c;
Velvet and Tapestry Rugs from $1 up to $15;
Cocoa Matting at 50c, and 70c. per yard worth 75c, and 85c;
Oil Cloths from 40c. up to 85c per square yard;
Oil Cloth 60c. at 50c 75c $1 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, $2, $2.50;
Bird's Eye Diaper, all pure linen, at 25c, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50c, all remarkably cheap;
Cotton Diaper at $1.50, $1.75 for a piece of 10 yards;
Huckaback Towels at $1.25 1.50, 1.75 2, 2.5, $3 and up to $15 per dozen;
Doyles—all pure linen—at 60c, 75c, and $1 per dozen, worth 75c $1 and $1.25 per dozen;
Napkins at $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, $2, and up to $9 per dozen;
Linen Table Cloths, from 1 ¼ to 3 yards long, from 50c up to $15 a piece;
Turkey Red Table Damask, Table Cloths, and doylies, all very cheap;
Calico Comfortables at $1.25, 1.50 & 2.50, worth 2, 2.50 and $3;
Blankets at $2.50, $2.75, $3, and up to $15 a pair—this stock must be closed out;
White Quilts at $1, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, and up to the finest Marseilles Quilts;
Colored Quilts at 1.25, 1.50 1.75, 2 and 3—these are closing out prices, and are very cheap;
Gentlemen's Linen Collars at 40c. per doz worth $1.50, and a full assortment of Collars from $1 up to $2.50 per doz;
Ladies' Linen Collars at 50c. 75c. and $1 per dozen worth $1.50, 1.75 and $2 per dozen;
Nottingham Lace for curtains at 16, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 and $1 per yard—all much below regular prices;
Nottingham Lace Curtains from $1.50 up to $25 a set for two windows; also, elegant Lace Window Shades;
Window Shades in great variety at great bargains;
Shirt-Bosoms, warranted pure linen, from 20c. up to $1;
Braided Piqué Bibs at 25, 35 and 50c. worth 30, 40 and 50c;
Braided Piqué Aprons at $1.25 and $1 very handsome goods;
Dimity Bands at 10c. or three for 25c. worth 25c apiece;
Stamped Bands, Chemise and Night-Gown Yokes for embroidery and braiding;
Genuine French Embroidery Cotton;
A full assortment of Ladies' Ready Made Garments;
Elegant Beaded Pockets at 1.50, 2 & $2.50 worth more than double the money;
Beaded Gimps and Fringes very cheap;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, all sizes, in balls, at reduced prices;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton all sizes, at 35c per pound;
Cotton Yarn, all sizes from No. 4 to 12, at $1.25 per bundle of five pounds;
Colored Carpet Warp the best manufactured, at $2 per bundle of five pounds;
Coats's, John Clark's and Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton at 10c per dozen;
Sewing Machine Needles at 4 and 5c apiece;
Sewing Machine Oil, the best manufactured at 15c per bottle;
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs at 75c, $1, $1.25 and 1.50 per dozen;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs in great variety;
Black Crepe Collars at extraordinary bargains;
Black Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes;
Furs for Ladies and Children—very cheap;
Black and Colored Velvets and velveteens in all colors and qualities;
Black Alpaces, in all qualities, at extraordinary bargains;
Black Bombazines, Australian Crapes, Delaines, Tamise, and other Dress Goods for mourning;
Rich Sash and Narrow Ribbons at lower prices than ever;
Neck-Scarfs for Ladies at 15c; 25c; 35; 50c; and up to $2—all very cheap.

A full assortment of

Black and Colored Silks, Poplins, Cashmere, Merinos,

and other fashionable and seasonable

DRESS GOODS,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class dry goods store, which we do not enumerate for want of space, all of which will be sold at prices that will make it to the advantage of all to purchase their goods of us.

Goods sent by express C. O. D. or upon the receipt of the money. When goods are ordered to be sent by mail money must be sent to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS,

1017 and 1019 Main street,

feb. 10. RICHMOND, VA.

DR. G. W. GRAHAM,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Practice limited to disease of the eye, ear and throat.

Office over Pescud, Lee & Co's Drug Store.

feb. 3-3m.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjors.

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS. Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated TESTA COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT. L. BROWN.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 20. 4t.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the Estate of JOSIAH TURNER Deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them to me properly authenticated on or before January 1st 1876 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

EVANS TURNER,

feb 10 4w pd $8 Adm'r.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital $500,000.

JAS. TURNER TATE, President.
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
F. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier.

AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

TATE & DEWEY.

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample means, is prepared to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

and furnish accommodations to all Customers on

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits subject to check and will

Allow Interest Accordiing to Agreement,

on all Deposits left on time, or issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at the rate of

Eight per Cent per Annum,

on all sums lying undrawn over thirty days.

Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

Jan 1 1875. 1y. THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.

Oak City Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills,

10,000 Bushels White Corn,
1,000 " Rye,
2,000 " Oats.

WILLIAMSON UPCHURCH & THOMAS,
sept 16 6m. Agents for Oak City Mills.

W. J. BAKER, J. B. NEAL, W. B. SHEPARD,

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATAPSCO GUANO.

Aug. 26.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

PETER SMITH,

The Leader of Low Prices,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NO. 156 Main Street,

march 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

NEW GRANGE

WAREHOUSE.

AT HILLSBORO DEPOT.

JOHN C. VAN HOOK, } Proprs.
JOHN D. WILBON, }

WILL open on Tuesday, February 2nd 1875.

SALE DAYS.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Managers feel in opening the above Warehouse that they will supply a want long felt by the Farmers, a good reliable Market conveniently situated, and to serve the interests of the Planter will be the leading object. And with your co-operation, we will furnish Tobacco for Manufacturers, Dealers and buyers for all the Tobacco brought here at full Market Price.

Give us your assistance because,

1st. The Warehouse is run in the interest of the Farmer;

2nd. It is a HOME MARKET and most convenient with better rosts than to any other market.

3rd. The charges will be so LOW that the Farmer cannot fail to be satisfied. The rate will be as low as or lower than, any where else.

Good Accommodation for Man and Beast.

Then bring your Tobacco to the

GRANGE WAREHOUSE

and we will get you the best PRICES and you will not miss the charges.

JOHN C. VAN HOOK,
Hillsboro jan 18. JOHN D. WILBON.

R. L. HICKSON,

DANVILLE, VA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c, &c.

I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the place, and each branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNITURE, I have the largest stock of Baltimore. Parties in want of LOW Priced or fine FURNITURE, would do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere, or ladies in want of fine

DRY GOODS,

can save money by calling on me, or sending for Samples which will be cheerfully sent.

RICH'D. L. HICKSON.
Main Street.
jan. 13. Danville, Va.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present session of the Legislature to incorporate Eno Grange, No 134 Patrons Husbandry.

Jan. 27th' 4t.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 17, 1875.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 00 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square	3 months	$5	6 months	$8	12 months $13
2 "	3 "	$10	6 "	$18	12 " $25
3 "	3 "	$15	6 "	$20	12 " $30
Half column	3 months	$20	6 mo.	$30	12 mo. $45
column	3 months	$30	6 mo.	$50	12 mo. $100

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

In every day duties of life the first care of the humane man will be for his,

ANIMALS.

which should have warm, well ventilated, conveniently constructed stables. The latter will receive much time and labor, and as to the former, warmth and proper ventilation are but other names for food and life. The animal not well fed literally lives, in part, on its own fat, and if it should survive the winter, the poor starved creature takes all summer to restore "condition." In the main, then, it may be said, give the animals warmth, good air, a liberal supply of food, and enough of pure water. After all that has been said and done about the care of animals, the wholesome facts we now speak of cannot be too forcibly urged.

CUT FOOD

is more conveniently fed than that which is not. We have a dog and dog-power by which the hay is cut for quite a number of animals. It is not that chaffing hay, straw &c; and steaming certain kinds of food, adds to its nutritive value so much as that it renders it easily assimilated by the digestive system. Let cows giving milk be fed with a view to milk and butter.

HORSES

should be fed according to their work, but let them be well groomed. Hay and oats with now and then a feed of carrots, are in our opinion, the best general food for horses When thus fed, they thrive better than when fed on hay and oats alone, probably not so much on account of the nutriment in the carrots as upon its kind and influence in causing a wholesome appropriation of the other food. Such is the result of experience.

SWINE

for breeding purposes should be kept clean warm, in a healthy growing condition, but not fat. Fattening swine must be 'pushed forward,' and especially for home use should be 'finished' with peas and oats, which will make the flesh solid and transparent. Some lovers of good bacon know this. Indian corn is too oily to lay the foundation for solid transparent, beautiful bacon. Oh! delicious theme; but we have no room for it now.

A hog without appetite, we imagine, like the 'lord of creation,' lives with little pleasure to himself or profit to any body else. Sell him or kill him. It won't pay to keep him.

POULTRY,

aside from a dry house, cleanliness, warmth ventilation, sun-light, a choice variety of food pure water dry earth, prepared muck, ashes plaste &c; especially laying hens, should have animal food to make up for want of insects to which they are accustomed to out-door life at other seasons. Scraps are a cheap source of supply.

PLOWING

at this late date is in order in many regions of country, and the doing of it will greatly facilitate the labors of spring.

Cold Frames should be ventilated on every favorable opportunity. In severe weather and frosty nights, protect with mats and shutters. Trap or poison mice if they infest the beds.

Manure should be composted for the kitchen garden, for next season's use.

Rustic Work may be made. A man of ingenuity will construct a variety of pleasing forms and useful things.

Gates are better than bars. Make some now.

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY,

no matter how good it is, needs intelligence and care to keep in order as well as use it. See that it is ready for use. Put all implements under cover, clean up the premises, and let system and tidiness be the order of the day.

RAISING HOGS.

Many persons who have not tried raising hogs for meat in this country are of opinion that it is cheaper to buy bacon and pork than to raise it on their farms, and are not aware of the fact that by some care and pain-taking they can raise their own supplies of bacon. On every farm it is necessary to keep mules or horses with which to cultivate their farms; these mules and horses are mostly kept in the horse-lot. Now from actual experiment we know that as many hogs can be kept in the lot as there are horses and mules in it and will keep in good order all the year on the litter of the horse-lot without other feed —In addition to this, let the cows lots and other rich spots about the farm be sown in barly turnips, etc; all of which is good feed for hogs.—Another good feed for hogs is cotton seed. Let the seed be boiled until they are soft, then mix with them a small quantity of corn meal. This is most excellent feed especially for pigs and young stock.—Thus with comparative small expense and a little trouble, we can raise our own bacon at less than half of what it now costs us.

Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

—Swamp muck and ditch banks with stable manure and cotton seed, make splendid compost.

—Work from sunrise till sunset on the farm, allowing one hour for dinner.

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1876. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The Markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the Weekly SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage paid*. No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent: Address,

THE SUN, New York City.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

Paid in Capital $500.000.

Designated Depository of the United States and Financial Agent.

W. H. WILLARD, President.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Make collections in any part of the country at low rates.

DIRECTORS:

C. Dewey, W. H. Willard, A. S. Merrimon, R. S. Tucker, W. J. Hawkins, A. G. Lee, W. G. Upchurch

Nov. 28th 1873 1y.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE

Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees, and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1869. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that commands a view of the country, the city, and river and bay for many miles. The College has a good library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, &c., and the course of instruction is thorough. Board and tuition $250 per annum.

N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

TEAS—The choicest in the world. Importers prices—Largest company in America—staple article; pleases everybody; Trade continually increasing; Agents wanted everywhere; best inducements; don't waste time—send for circular to Robert Wells, 42 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

HUSBAND'S Calcined Magnesia

Is free from unpleasant tastes, or roughness to the touch or palate. In one-third the dose of common magnesia it relieves Sick Headache, Sour-Stomach, Costiveness and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. The World's Fair Medal and four First Premium Silver Medals awarded it as the best in the market. For sale by druggists and country store keepers, and by

T J HUSBAND, Jr. Philadelphia, Pa.

RAW FURS Wanted. Send for Price Current to A E Burkhardt & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 West 4th St. Cincinnati.

We pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to us will save the Commissions, Profits etc., and bring prompt Cash and encouraging returns. Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.* All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET BOOK (ninety seventh edition) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers rates. Get the Book.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article saleable as Flour. Profits immense. Package free. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

$7 TO $10 per day to Ladies or Gents. Patent Novelties. Address H D BRIER, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Psychomancy, Or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental requirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, A queer book 100,000 sold. Address T WILLIAM & Co. Publishers, Philadelphia.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office over C. M. Parks' store.

WILL visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Monday of every month.

Having moved to Greensboro, he will return and spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

My office in Hillsboro, will be kept open, by Dr Marshall Cameron, who is competent to perform all operations. Jan. 4

S. P. WILLIAMSON, W. G. UPCHURCH, S. J. THOMAS

Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas.

53 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND General Commission Merchants.

WE are now receiving

200 Rolls heavy Cotton Bagging,
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1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1875.

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Sept 22 1y.

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Oct. 12 1874 4m.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.....	10.00 P. M.	8.37 A M
" Air Line Junc'n	10.08 "	8.52 "
" Salisbury	12.35 a m	10.54 "
" Greensboro'....	3.42 "	1.13 P. M
" Danville.....	6.12 "	3.36 "
" Dundee, ...	6.26 "	3.48 "
" Burkeville, ...	11.22 "	8.20 "
Ar. at Richmond, ...	1.21 p. m.	11.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1.25 P. M.	5.05 A M
" Burkville	4.41 "	
" Dundee,	9.53 "	
" Danville	9.39 "	1.13 P M.
" Greensboro	12.55 a m	4.19 "
" Salisbury,	3.27 A M	6.51 "
" Air-Line J'n's	6.15 "	8.21 P M
Ar. at Charlotte.	6.29 "	8.40 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	4.23 a. m.	Ar. 11.30 p m
" Co. Shops	5.00 "	L've 10.53 "
" Hillsboro,	"	"
" Raleigh	8.40 A M	" 8.20 "
Ar. at Goldsboro'	11.35 "	L've 2.35 P M

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.25 p. m.
Arrive at Salem,	6.10 "
Leave Salem,	6.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	11.15 "

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